

高微作业2

郑子诺, 物理41

2024 年 9 月 26 日

1.

(1):

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \frac{1}{2} &= \frac{1+2+\cdots+n}{n^2+n} < \frac{1}{n^2+1} + \frac{2}{n^2+2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2+n} < \frac{1+2+\cdots+n}{n^2+1} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{n^2+n}{n^2+1} \\ \frac{1}{2} &\leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2+1} + \frac{2}{n^2+2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2+n} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \frac{n^2+n}{n^2+1} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2+1} + \frac{2}{n^2+2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2+n} &= \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

(2):

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n^2 + an + b} - n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{an + b}{\sqrt{n^2 + an + b} + n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a + \frac{b}{n}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{a}{n} + \frac{b}{n^2}} + 1} = \frac{a}{2}$$

2.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n^k + a_{k-1}n^{k-1} + \cdots + a_0} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[n]{n})^k \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1 + a_{k-1}\frac{1}{n} + \cdots + \frac{a_0}{n^k}} = 1$$

3.

(1):

显然, 存在 N , 使得当 $n > N$ 时有:

$$\frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} < r < 1$$

$$|a_n| = r^{n-n_0} |a_{n_0}| \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$$

(2):

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{a^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \frac{n!}{a^n} &= \frac{a}{n} \\ \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a}{n} &= 0 < 1 \\ \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^n}{n!} &= 0\end{aligned}$$

(3):

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{n^k}{a^{n+1}} \frac{a^n}{n^k} &= \frac{1}{a} < 1 \\ \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^k}{a^n} &= 0\end{aligned}$$

(4):

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{(n+1)!}{(\frac{n+1}{q})(n+1)} \frac{(\frac{n}{q})^n}{n!} &= \frac{q}{(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n} \\ \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n &= e, 0 < q < e \\ \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{q}{(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n} &= \frac{q}{e} < 1 \\ \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{(\frac{n}{q})^n} &= 0\end{aligned}$$

4.

(1):

由均值不等式得:

$$x_n = \frac{1}{2} \left(x_{n-1} + \frac{k}{x_{n-1}} \right) \geq \frac{1}{2} 2\sqrt{k} = \sqrt{k}, n \geq 1$$

(2):

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore x_n &\geq \sqrt{k} \\ \therefore \frac{1}{2} \frac{k}{x_n} &\leq \frac{x_n}{2} \\ \therefore x_{n+1} &\leq x_n, n \geq 1\end{aligned}$$

(3):

$$\because x_n \geq \sqrt{k}, x_n \geq x_{n+1}$$

由单调有界序列收敛定理知 $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 收敛。(4):

$$\begin{aligned} x_n - x_{n+1} &= \frac{(x_n - \sqrt{k})(x_n + \sqrt{k})}{2x_n} \geq \frac{\sqrt{k}}{x_n}(x_n - \sqrt{k}) \\ \therefore \frac{x_{n+1} - \sqrt{k}}{x_n - \sqrt{k}} &\leq 1 - \frac{\sqrt{k}}{x_n} < 1 \\ \therefore x_n &\geq x_{n+1} \\ \frac{x_{n+1} - \sqrt{k}}{x_n - \sqrt{k}} &< q < 1 \\ \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n - \sqrt{k} &= 0 \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \sqrt{k} \end{aligned}$$

5.

(1):

由均值不等式得:

$$y_n = \frac{1}{2}(x_{n-1} + y_{n-1}) \geq \sqrt{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}} = x_n, n \geq 1$$

(2):

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore y_n &\geq x_n \\ \therefore x_{n+1} &= \sqrt{x_n y_n} \geq x_n, y_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(x_n + y_n) \leq y_n \end{aligned}$$

(3):

$$x_{n+1} \leq y_n \leq y_0 = b, y_{n+1} \geq x_n \geq x_0 = a$$

(4):

$$\because x_n \leq b, x_n \leq x_{n+1}, y_n \geq a, y_n \geq y_{n+1}$$

由单调有界序列收敛定理知 $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}, \{y_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 收敛。(5):

$$y_{n+1} - x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{y_n} - \sqrt{x_n})^2 < \frac{y_n - x_n}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{y_{n+1} - x_{n+1}}{y_n - x_n} &< \frac{1}{2} < 1 \\ \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n - x_n &= 0 \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \end{aligned}$$

6.

(1):

设存在 N 使得 $a_N > A$, 则对于 $n > N$ 有 $a_n \geq a_N > A$, 令 $\epsilon = a_N - A$

\therefore 不存在 N_0 , 因为当 $n > \max\{N_0, N\}$, $|a_n - A| > \epsilon$

与极限定义矛盾。

$$\therefore a_n \leq A$$

(2):

下证 $(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n$ 递增:

$$\binom{k}{n+1} \frac{1}{(n+1)^k} = \frac{(1 - \frac{1}{n+1})(1 - \frac{2}{n+1}) \cdots (1 - \frac{k}{n+1})}{k!} > \frac{(1 - \frac{1}{n})(1 - \frac{2}{n}) \cdots (1 - \frac{k}{n})}{k!} = \binom{k}{n} \frac{1}{n^k}$$

$$\therefore (1 + \frac{1}{n+1})^{n+1} > (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n$$

下证 $(1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+1}$ 递减:

$$\begin{aligned} \binom{k}{n+1} \frac{1}{(n+1)^k} &> \binom{k}{n+1} \frac{1}{(n+1)^k} \frac{n+2}{n+1} \\ &\rightarrow 1 > \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^{k-1} \frac{n(n+2)}{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

因此成立。将(1)中结论用于递减序列有类似结果, 因此:

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+1} = e$$

$$\therefore (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n \leq e \leq (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+1}$$

(3):

显然, 题中结论可由(2)中结论连乘得到。

$$\frac{(1+n)^n}{n^n} \frac{n^{n-1}}{(n-1)^{n-1}} \cdots \frac{1+1}{1} = \frac{(1+n)^n}{n!} \leq e^n \leq \frac{(1+n)^{1+n}}{n!}$$

$$\therefore \frac{(1+n)^n}{e^n} \leq n! \leq \frac{(1+n)^{1+n}}{e^n}$$

(4):

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n}}{e} &\leq \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} \leq \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n}}{e} \sqrt[n]{n+1} \\
 &\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n+1} = 1 \\
 \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n}}{e} &= \frac{1}{e} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} \leq \frac{1}{e} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n}}{e} \sqrt[n]{n+1} \\
 &\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{n!}{n^n}} = \frac{1}{e}
 \end{aligned}$$